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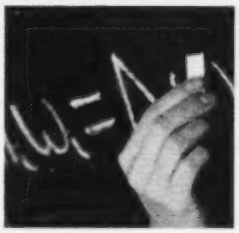
2012 Annual Alberta Regional Labour Market Review



Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake · Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River
Edmonton · Red Deer · Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House
Calgary · Camrose-Drumheller · Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

Alberta

Overview

In 2012, Alberta had the highest participation rate and employment rate of all Canadian provinces.

In 2012, Alberta had the highest employment rate and participation rate (see glossary of definitions) in Canada. The employment rate in Alberta of 70.0% was 8.2 percentage points higher than the national average. Alberta's participation rate of 73.4% was 6.7 percentage points higher than the Canadian average. Alberta's unemployment rate of 4.6% was lower than the national average by 2.6 percentage points and was the lowest among all provinces. Two provinces with an unemployment rate below 5.0% in 2012 were Alberta, at 4.6%, and Saskatchewan, at 4.7%. (See Figure 1)

Alberta's labour force increased by 1.7% or 38,300, between 2011 and 2012. Four regions had increases in their labour force, while the other four regions saw decreases. The four regions with increases are Lethbridge-Medicine Hat, Calgary, Edmonton, and Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake. The labour force rose by 2.7% in the Calgary region, the largest increase of the eight regions. The Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region had the largest decline of 3.3% or 4,700 in its labour force. In 2012, the Edmonton and Calgary regions together had 71.0% of Alberta's labour force. (See Figure 2)

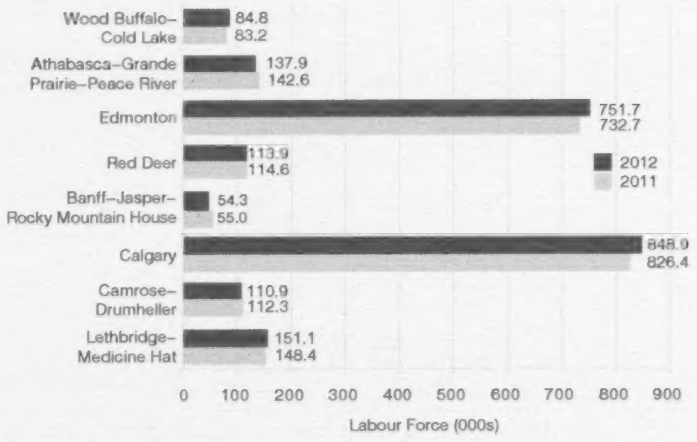
Figure 1

Labour Force Statistics, Canada and Provinces, 2012

Province	Participation Rate (%)	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
Canada	66.7%	61.8%	7.2%
Newfoundland and Labrador	61.6%	53.9%	12.5%
Prince Edward Island	68.0%	60.4%	11.3%
Nova Scotia	64.1%	58.4%	9.0%
New Brunswick	63.1%	56.6%	10.2%
Quebec	65.1%	60.0%	7.8%
Ontario	66.5%	61.3%	7.8%
Manitoba	69.1%	65.4%	5.3%
Saskatchewan	69.5%	66.2%	4.7%
Alberta	**73.4%**	**70.0%**	**4.6%**
British Columbia	65.0%	60.6%	6.7%

Figure 2

Labour Force, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2011 and 2012



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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Employment increased by 55,500, the highest in the country.

Employment increased by 55,500 in Alberta to 2,149,600 between 2011 and 2012. Employment rose in every region except three: Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River, Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House, and Camrose-Drumheller. The Calgary region had the largest employment increase of 3.7% or 28,900, followed by the Edmonton region with an increase of 3.5% or 24,100. (See Figure 3)

Between 2011 and 2012, unemployment in Alberta fell by 17,200. Unempioyment fell in all the regions in the province except Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House, where it rose by 200. The largest decrease in unemployment, of 6,400, was for the Calgary region, while the Edmonton region had the second largest decrease of 5,200. (See Figure 4)

Figure 3

Employment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2011 and 2012

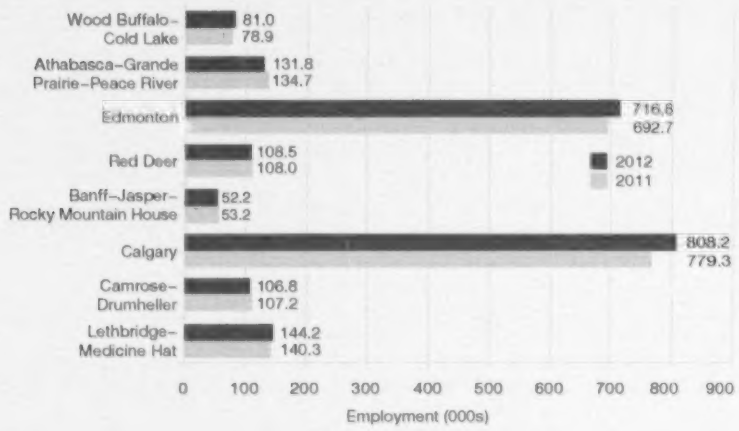
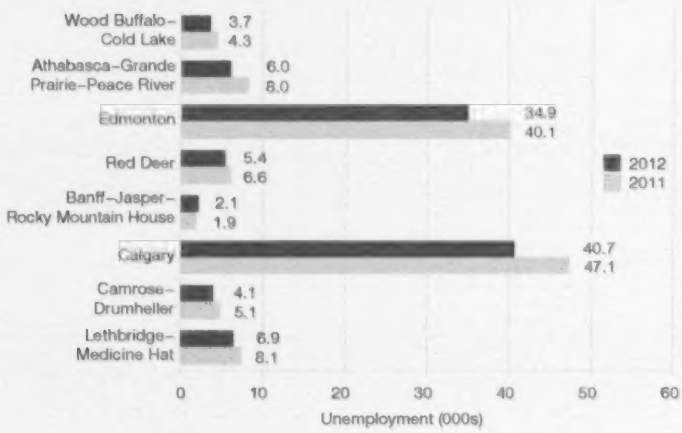


Figure 4

Unemployment, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2011 and 2012



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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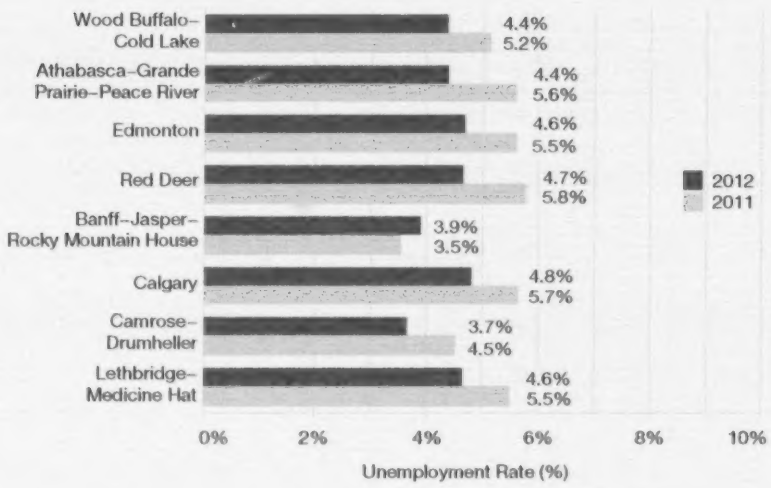
Unemployment fell across all regions in the province except Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House, where it rose by 200.

Alberta's unemployment rate fell from 5.5% in 2011 to 4.6% in 2012. Unemployment rates fell in seven of the eight regions, and the largest decline of 1.2 percentage points, was for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region, from 5.6% to 4.4%. The region with an increase in the unemployment rate was Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House, where the unemployment rate rose by 0.4 percentage points to 3.9% in 2012.

The Calgary and the Red Deer regions had the highest and the second highest unemployment rate in 2012, at 4.8% and 4.7% respectively. In spite of having the highest unemployment rates, Calgary's and Red Deer's rates in 2012 were lower than the year before by 0.9 and 1.1 percentage points respectively. The region with the lowest unemployment rate was Camrose-Drumheller, at 3.7%. (See Figure 5)

Figure 5

Unemployment Rate, Alberta's Economic Regions, 2011 and 2012



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake

In 2012, the region's participation rate, at 80.3%, was the highest among all regions as its labour force increased.

The Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region saw a 14.0% drop in unemployment between 2011 and 2012. Employment in the region grew by 2.7% in 2012 compared to a year ago, increasing from 78,900 in 2011 to 81,000 in 2012. The participation rate was 80.3% in 2012, the highest of the eight regions. (See Figure 6)

The region had the highest employment rate at 76.7%.

Figure 7 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region in 2011 and 2012. The unemployment rate for this region was 5.0% or higher between March and October in 2011. Outside these eight months, the unemployment rates in 2011 and 2012 were below 5.0%. At the end of 2012, it fell to 3.5% in December.

The 2012 annual unemployment rate for the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region was 4.4%. This region tied with Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River to have the third lowest unemployment rate of the eight regions in Alberta, behind Camrose-Drumheller region at 3.7%, and Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House at 3.9%.

Figure 6

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2011	2012	Change
Working Age Population (000s)	103,000	105,600	2.5%
Labour Force (000s)	83,200	84,800	1.9%
Employment (000s)	78,900	81,000	2.7%
Unemployment (000s)	4,300	3,700	-14.0%
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	4.4%	
Participation Rate	80.8%	80.3%	

Figure 7

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2011-2012

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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The Trade, Transportation and Warehousing, and Other Services industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment.

Figure 8 shows the change in industry employment between 2011 and 2012 in the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region. Overall, there was no change in employment in the Goods-Producing industries (see Glossary of Definition at the end) while employment in the Services-Producing industries increased by 2,200 between 2011 and 2012. Nine out of the sixteen industry groups in Figure 8 had higher employment in 2012. The three industries with the largest employment increase of 800 each are: Trade; Transportation and Warehousing; and Other Services.

Figure 8

Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2011	2012	Change from 2011
Agriculture	**	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	18,700	18,300	-400
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	10,100	10,200	100
Manufacturing	1,700	2,000	300
Trade	10,500	11,300	800
Transportation and Warehousing	4,000	4,800	800
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	3,400	2,800	-600
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,300	2,800	-500
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,600	4,100	500
Educational Services	4,000	3,800	-200
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,000	5,700	-300
Information, Culture and Recreation	1,600	2,000	400
Accommodation and Food Services	3,900	4,400	500
Other Services[1]	3,100	3,900	800
Public Administration	3,200	3,300	100

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

[1] *This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River

Unemployment decreased from 8,000 in 2011 to 6,000 in 2012, and employment from 134,700 to 131,800.

In 2012, the unemployment rate in the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region fell 1.2 percentage points to 4.4%. The region's labour force decreased by 3.3% or 4,700 and unemployment fell by 25.0% or 2,000. Employment decreased by 2.2% or 2,900 between the two years. In 2012, the region's working age population increased by 0.7%, and the participation rate fell to 71.8% from 74.8% a year ago. (See Figure 9)

The region tied with Wood Buffalo-Cold lake for the third lowest unemployment rate in the province after Camrose-Drumheller's 3.7% and Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House's 3.9%.

Figure 10 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region in 2011 and 2012. The unemployment rate declined in March and April of 2011, was unchanged between April and May, and then rose each month in June, July and August. After that, it fell for three months and remained unchanged for three consecutive months to January 2012. From February 2012, it rose and fell for the rest of the year, ending at 3.9% in December 2012.

The 2012 annual unemployment rate for the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region was 4.4%. This region tied with the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region to have the third lowest unemployment rate of all the regions in Alberta.

Figure 9

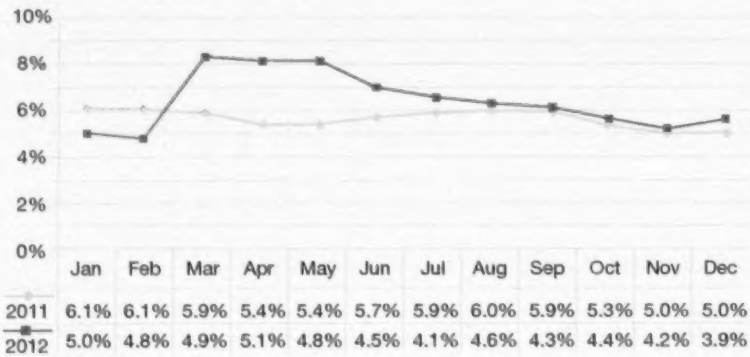
Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2011	2012	Change
Working Age Population	190,600	192,000	0.7%
Labour Force	142,600	137,900	-3.3%
Employment	134,700	131,800	-2.2%
Unemployment	8,000	6,000	-25.0%
Unemployment Rate	5.6%	4.4%	
Participation Rate	74.8%	71.8%	

Figure 10

Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2011-2012

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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The Agriculture Industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment.

Figure 11 shows the change in industry employment between 2011 and 2012 in the Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River region. Employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 1,700 in 2012, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 4,500. The four industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment in the region were: Agriculture, up 1,700; Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, up 1,100; and Transportation and Warehousing, and Business, Building and Other Support Services, both up 500.

Figure 11

Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2011	2012	Change from 2011
Agriculture	7,400	9,100	1,700
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	16,300	17,400	1,100
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	15,500	15,600	100
Manufacturing	7,700	6,700	-1,000
Trade	19,700	18,200	-1,500
Transportation and Warehousing	9,600	10,100	500
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,100	4,900	-200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,200	5,000	-200
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,600	4,100	500
Educational Services	7,800	8,200	400
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,400	11,700	-700
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,500	1,700	-800
Accommodation and Food Services	8,300	8,100	-200
Other Services[1]	8,000	6,000	-2,000
Public Administration	4,000	3,800	-200

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Edmonton

Unemployment decreased by 13.0% and the labour force rose by 2.6% in 2012.

The labour force in the Edmonton region increased by 19,000, or 2.6% between 2011 and 2012. Employment increased by 24,100 and unemployment fell by 5,200 in 2012. The participation rate rose from 73.2% in 2011 to 73.3% in 2012. The unemployment rate fell 0.9 percentage points, to 4.6% in 2012 from 5.5% in 2011. (See Figure 12)

The region had the second largest employment increase of 24,100 after Calgary's 28,900.

Figure 13 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Edmonton region in 2011 and 2012. The unemployment rate for Edmonton remained unchanged or fell continuously between April and July, and between September and November in both years.

The 2012 annual unemployment rate for the Edmonton region was 4.6%, which tied with Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region to have the fourth lowest unemployment rate of the eight regions in Alberta.

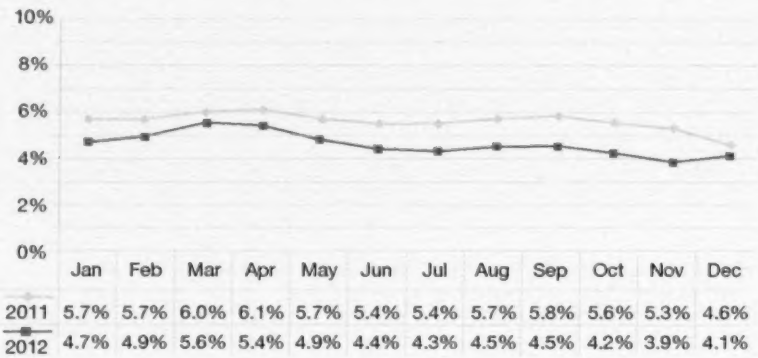
Figure 12

Edmonton Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2011	2012	Change
Working Age Population	1,000,700	1,025,800	2.5%
Labour Force	732,700	751,700	2.6%
Employment	692,700	716,800	3.5%
Unemployment	40,100	34,900	-13.0%
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	4.6%	
Participation Rate	73.2%	73.3%	

Figure 13

Edmonton Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2011-2012
Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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The Construction industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment.

Figure 14 shows the change in industry employment between 2011 and 2012 in the Edmonton region. Overall, employment in both Goods-Producing industries and Services-Producing industries increased in 2012 by 20,500 and 3,700 respectively. Employment increased in all but five of the 16 industries. The three industries in Edmonton with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Construction, up 11,200; Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, up 8,700; Health Care and Social Assistance, up 6,800.

Figure 14

Edmonton Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2011	2012	Change from 2011
Agriculture	7,000	8,700	1,700
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	23,400	32,100	8,700
Utilities	4,900	7,800	2,900
Construction	74,800	86,000	11,200
Manufacturing	54,200	50,200	-4,000
Trade	116,800	119,700	2,900
Transportation and Warehousing	32,400	36,600	4,200
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	32,700	34,200	1,500
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	45,200	43,800	-1,400
Business, Building and Other Support Services	25,500	27,500	2,000
Educational Services	49,300	43,100	-6,200
Health Care and Social Assistance	79,800	86,600	6,800
Information, Culture and Recreation	27,100	20,500	-6,600
Accommodation and Food Services	42,300	42,800	500
Other Services[1]	38,300	37,900	-400
Public Administration	39,000	39,300	300

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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Red Deer

The region's labour force and the number of people unemployed decreased by 700 and 1,200 respectively. Employment increased by 500 in 2012.

The Red Deer region saw a 0.6% decrease in its labour force between 2011 and 2012. The participation rate fell 1.8 percentage points, from 74.3% in 2011 to 72.5% in 2012. Employment increased by 0.5% while unemployment decreased by 18.2% in 2012. The Red Deer region's unemployment rate fell 1.1 percentage points to 4.7% in 2012. (See Figure 15)

The unemployment rate decreased to 4.7% in 2012 from 5.8% in 2011.

Figure 16 displays the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Red Deer region in 2011 and 2012. The unemployment rate for the Red Deer region was above 6.0% between March and June in 2011, but was below 5.5% for the rest of the year. In 2012, the unemployment rate rose and declined through the year, starting with 6.0% in January, and ended at 3.7% in December, 2012. The annual unemployment rate for the Red Deer region in 2012, at 4.7%, was the second highest of all the regions, below Calgary's rate of 4.8%.

Figure 15

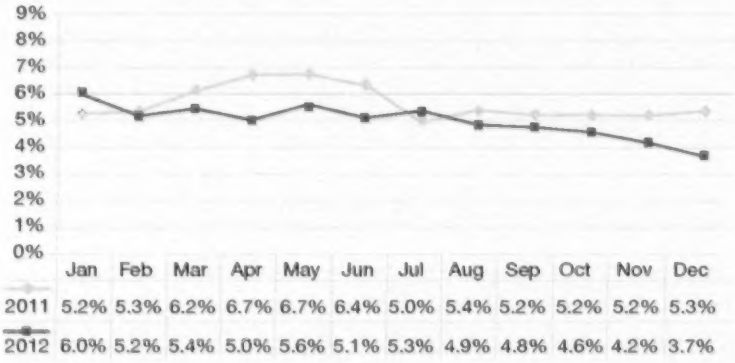
Red Deer Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2011	2012	Change
Working Age Population	154,300	157,200	1.9%
Labour Force	114,600	113,900	-0.6%
Employment	108,000	108,500	0.5%
Unemployment	6,600	5,400	-18.2%
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	4.7%	
Participation Rate	74.3%	72.5%	

Figure 16

Red Deer Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2011-2012

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	5.2%	5.3%	6.2%	6.7%	6.7%	6.4%	5.0%	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%	5.2%	5.3%
2012	6.0%	5.2%	5.4%	5.0%	5.6%	5.1%	5.3%	4.9%	4.8%	4.6%	4.2%	3.7%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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The Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas industry had the highest year-over-year increase in employment.

Figure 17 shows the change in industry employment between 2011 and 2012 in the Red Deer region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 4,100 in 2012, but fell by 3,700 in the Services-Producing industries. The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, up 2,300; Construction, up 1,900; and Manufacturing, up 1,100.

Figure 17

Red Deer Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2011	2012	Change from 2011
Agriculture	5,400	4,800	-600
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	10,300	12,600	2,300
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	10,900	12,800	1,900
Manufacturing	5,600	6,700	1,100
Trade	16,700	16,400	-300
Transportation and Warehousing	4,200	4,500	300
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	6,000	4,800	-1,200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,900	5,300	-600
Business, Building and Other Support Services	4,000	2,900	-1,100
Educational Services	6,600	6,400	-200
Health Care and Social Assistance	13,400	13,500	100
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,000	3,200	200
Accommodation and Food Services	6,500	5,600	-900
Other Services[1]	4,900	5,300	400
Public Administration	3,400	3,200	-200

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House

The region had the second lowest unemployment rate in 2012, at 3.9%, after Camrose-Drumheller, at 3.7%.

In 2012, the labour force and employment in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region decreased from the previous year by 1.3% and 1.9% respectively. The participation rate of 75.1% was the second highest in the province after the Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake region's rate of 80.3%. Between 2011 and 2012, unemployment increased by 10.5% or 200, and the region's unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 3.9%, but remained the second lowest in Alberta, after Camrose-Drumheller's rate of 3.7%. (See Figure 18)

In 2012, the participation rate was the second highest in the province at 75.1%, after Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake's 80.3%. The unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage points to 3.9%.

Figure 19 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region for 2011 and 2012. In 2011, the unemployment rate fell from a high of 5.9% in January to a low of 2.7% in July. After that, it stayed at or below 3.2% until the end of 2011. Over the twelve months in 2012, the unemployment rate rose and fell, reaching a low of 2.8% in September to a high of 4.8% in December.

Figure 18

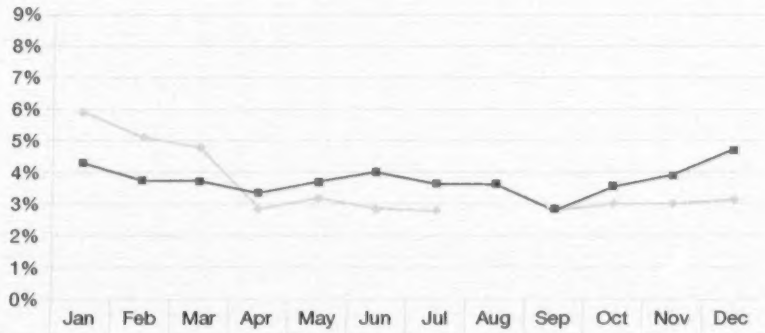
Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2011	2012	Change
Working Age Population	71,900	72,300	0.6%
Labour Force	55,000	54,300	-1.3%
Employment	53,200	52,200	-1.9%
Unemployment	1,900	2,100	10.5%
Unemployment Rate	3.5%	3.9%	
Participation Rate	76.5%	75.1%	

Figure 19

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2011-2012

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	5.9%	5.2%	4.6%	2.8%	3.2%	2.8%	2.7%	**	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%
2012	4.3%	3.8%	3.8%	3.4%	3.8%	4.0%	3.7%	3.7%	2.8%	3.5%	3.9%	4.8%

***Insufficient data for August 2011*

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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The two industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were Educational Services, and Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas.

Figure 20 shows the change in industry employment between 2011 and 2012 in the Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House region. Employment in the Services-Producing industries fell by 1,100, but increased by 100 in the Goods-Producing industries compared to a year ago. Employment was higher across all but six industries. The two industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Educational Services, up 700; and Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, up 600.

Figure 20

Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2011	2012	Change from 2011
Agriculture	2,100	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	6,700	7,300	600
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	4,200	4,200	0
Manufacturing	2,200	2,600	400
Trade	6,700	7,100	400
Transportation and Warehousing	2,700	2,500	-200
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	1,800	1,800	0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	2,200	1,900	-300
Business, Building and Other Support Services	2,100	1,800	-300
Educational Services	2,700	3,400	700
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,700	3,900	200
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,200	1,800	-400
Accommodation and Food Services	9,500	8,300	-1,200
Other Services[1]	2,700	2,300	-400
Public Administration	**	1,800	**

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Calgary

The region's labour force rose by 2.7% and employment increased by 3.7%.

In 2012, the labour force in the Calgary region increased by 2.7% or 22,500 and employment increased by 3.7% or 28,900. The region's participation rate rose by 0.2 percentage points between 2011 and 2012 to 74.6%. Unemployment decreased from 47,100 in 2011 to 40,700 in 2012. The unemployment rate of 4.8% was 0.9 percentage points lower in 2012 than in 2011. (See Figure 21)

The 2012 unemployment rate fell to 4.8% from the 5.7% in 2011.

Figure 22 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Calgary region in 2011 and 2012. The monthly unemployment rates in 2012 were lower than the same months in 2011. During 2011, the unemployment rate was 5.7% or higher for nine months of the year, but went down to 4.9% in November 2011, and remained at that level until March 2012. In March 2012, the unemployment rate went up to 5.1%, and then to 5.2% in April and May. Since June 2012, the unemployment rate stayed below 4.9% through to the end of 2012, except in September, when it rose to 5.1%.

The 2012 annual unemployment rate for the Calgary region was 4.8%, the highest of all the regions in Alberta.

Figure 21

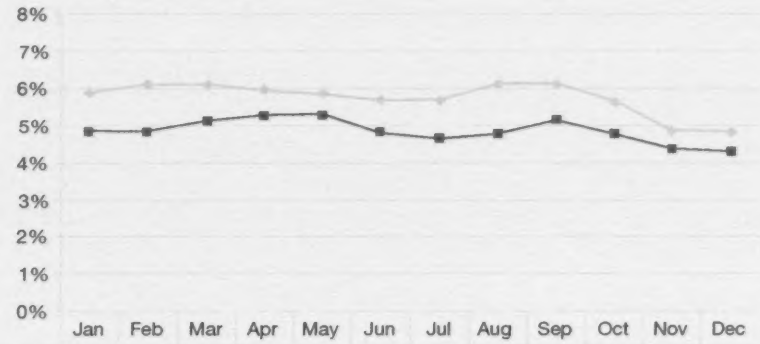
Calgary Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2011	2012	Change
Working Age Population	1,110,900	1,137,500	2.4%
Labour Force	826,400	848,900	2.7%
Employment	779,300	808,200	3.7%
Unemployment	47,100	40,700	-13.6%
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	4.8%	
Participation Rate	74.4%	74.6%	

Figure 22

Calgary Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2011-2012

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	5.9%	6.1%	6.1%	6.0%	5.9%	5.7%	5.7%	6.1%	6.1%	5.6%	4.9%	4.9%
2012	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%	5.2%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	5.1%	4.8%	4.4%	4.3%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas.

Figure 23 shows the change in industry employment between 2011 and 2012 in the Calgary region. Overall, employment increased by 18,100 in the Goods-Producing industries in 2012, and by 10,900 in the Services-Producing industries. The three industries with employment increase in excess of 5,000 in 2012 were: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, up 15,100; Other Services, up 5,700; and Accommodation and Food Services, up 5,100.

Figure 23
Calgary Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2011	2012	Change from 2011
Agriculture	5,400	4,700	-700
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	54,300	69,400	15,100
Utilities	5,900	7,700	1,800
Construction	74,800	74,500	-300
Manufacturing	53,500	55,600	2,100
Trade	117,500	111,100	-6,400
Transportation and Warehousing	42,100	45,400	3,300
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	41,200	45,800	4,600
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	90,400	89,800	-600
Business, Building and Other Support Services	28,400	26,900	-1,500
Educational Services	43,500	47,900	4,400
Health Care and Social Assistance	80,700	77,500	-3,200
Information, Culture and Recreation	36,500	34,700	-1,800
Accommodation and Food Services	46,100	51,200	5,100
Other Services[1]	34,300	40,000	5,700
Public Administration	24,900	26,100	1,200

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Camrose-Drumheller

Unemployment fell by 19.6% to 4,100 and the labour force decreased by 1.2% to 110,900 in 2012.

In 2012, the labour force in the Camrose-Drumheller region decreased by 1.2% or 1,400; employment decreased by 0.4% or 400; and unemployment decreased by 19.6% or 1,000. The participation rate for this region was lower than the previous year, at 70.5%. The unemployment rate was 3.7%, the lowest of the eight regions. (See Figure 24)

The 2012 annual unemployment rate of 3.7% was the lowest in the province.

Figure 25 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Camrose-Drumheller region in 2011 and 2012. Declining continuously during the first four months in 2011, the unemployment rate in Camrose-Drumheller fell to 4.2% in May, and stayed unchanged in June and July. It then rose in August, but fell again from October until March 2012. The unemployment rate rose above 4.0% between May and August, 2012. After which it fell to 3.6% or lower from September to December, 2012.

Figure 24

Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2011	2012	Change
Working Age Population	156,000	157,200	0.8%
Labour Force	112,300	110,900	-1.2%
Employment	107,200	106,800	-0.4%
Unemployment	5,100	4,100	-19.6%
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	3.7%	
Participation Rate	72.0%	70.5%	

Figure 25

Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2011-2012

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%	5.0%	5.2%	4.6%	4.0%	3.9%
2012	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	4.0%	4.3%	4.6%	4.6%	4.2%	3.6%	3.2%	3.2%	3.0%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Public Administration.

Figure 26 shows the change in industry employment between 2011 and 2012 in the Camrose-Drumheller region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries increased by 300 compared to a year ago, while employment in the Services-Producing industries decreased by 700. The four industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Public Administration, up 2,300; Agriculture, up 1,900; Educational Services and Health Care and Social Assistance, both up 1,000. The two industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas, down 2,800; and Other Services, down 2,500.

Figure 26

Camrose-Drumheller Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2011	2012	Change from 2011
Agriculture	12,600	14,500	1,900
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	12,700	9,900	-2,800
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	9,200	9,800	600
Manufacturing	4,300	4,600	300
Trade	15,400	15,400	0
Transportation and Warehousing	4,800	4,400	-400
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,000	3,800	-200
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,300	3,900	-400
Business, Building and Other Support Services	2,500	2,300	-200
Educational Services	6,100	7,100	1,000
Health Care and Social Assistance	12,100	13,100	1,000
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,400	3,100	-300
Accommodation and Food Services	5,200	4,400	-800
Other Services[1]	6,100	3,600	-2,500
Public Administration	3,500	5,800	2,300

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

[1] This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector, primarily engaged in repairing, or performing general or routine maintenance, on motor vehicles, machinery, equipment, and other products to ensure that they work efficiently; providing personal care services, funeral services, laundry services, and other services to individuals, such as pet care services and photo finishing services; organizing and promoting religious activities; supporting various causes through grant-making, advocating (promoting) various social and political causes, and promoting and defending the interests of their members. Private households are also included.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat

The region's employment rose to 144,200 and unemployment fell to 6,900 in 2012.

In 2012, the labour force in Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region rose 1.8%. Employment increased by 3,900 while unemployment fell by 1,200 compared to a year ago. The region's participation rate of 68.0% in 2012 was the lowest of all economic regions in the province. Its unemployment rate decreased by 0.9 percentage points to 4.6% in 2012 from 5.5% in 2011. (See Figure 27)

The 2012 participation rate was the lowest in the province. The unemployment rate was the same as the provincial average at 4.6%.

Figure 28 shows the unadjusted three-month moving average unemployment rates for the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region in 2011 and 2012. In 2011, unemployment rates in the region rose during the first four months and peaked at 6.8% in May. The unemployment rate was below 6.8% thereafter, ending year at 4.1% in December, 2011. The unemployment rate in the region remained below 5.0% in ten of the twelve months in 2012. The two months in 2012 when the unemployment rose above 5.0% was August and October.

In 2012, the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region tied with the Edmonton region for the fourth lowest unemployment rate in Alberta, after Camrose-Drumheller, at 3.7%; Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House, at 3.9%; and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River and Wood Buffalo-Cold Lake, both at 4.4%.

Figure 27

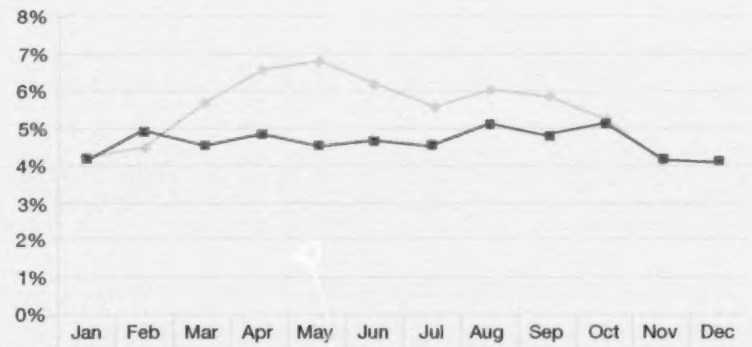
Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Labour Force Statistics

	2011	2012	Change
Working Age Population	219,200	222,200	1.4%
Labour Force	148,400	151,100	1.8%
Employment	140,300	144,200	2.8%
Unemployment	8,100	6,900	-14.8%
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	4.6%	
Participation Rate	67.7%	68.0%	

Figure 28

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Unemployment Rate 2011-2012

Unadjusted 3-Month Moving Average



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011	4.3%	4.5%	5.7%	6.6%	6.8%	6.2%	5.6%	6.0%	5.8%	5.2%	4.1%	4.1%
2012	4.2%	4.9%	4.6%	4.8%	4.6%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	4.8%	5.1%	4.2%	4.1%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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The industry with the highest year-over-year increase in employment was Trade.

Figure 29 shows the change in industry employment between 2011 and 2012 in the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat region. Overall, employment in the Goods-Producing industries decreased by 300 compared to a year ago, while employment in the Services-Producing industries increased by 4,200. The three industries with the highest year-over-year increase in employment were: Trade, up 3,400; Construction, up 2,100; and Educational Services, up 1,800. The three industries with the highest year-over-year decrease in employment were: Manufacturing, down 2,200; Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction, down 1,600; and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, down 1,500.

Figure 29

Lethbridge-Medicine Hat Economic Region, Employment Statistics

Industry*	2011	2012	Change from 2011
Agriculture	10,800	11,900	1,100
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	12,100	10,500	-1,600
Utilities	**	**	**
Construction	11,400	13,500	2,100
Manufacturing	12,300	10,100	-2,200
Trade	19,800	23,200	3,400
Transportation and Warehousing	7,400	8,200	800
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	5,800	5,800	0
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	6,900	5,400	-1,500
Business, Building and Other Support Services	3,600	3,300	-300
Educational Services	7,400	9,200	1,800
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,700	16,500	-200
Information, Culture and Recreation	2,700	4,100	1,400
Accommodation and Food Services	9,000	8,500	-500
Other Services[1]	7,700	7,300	-400
Public Administration	5,500	5,300	-200

** Industries classified by North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*

*** Insufficient data*

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Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey

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Glossary of Definition

Employed People

People who, during the reference week:

1. did any work for pay or for profit, self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice;
2. were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Employment Rate

Refers to the number of people employed in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Goods-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil, and Gas; Manufacturing; Agriculture; Construction; and Utilities.

Labour Force

Refers to people who were either employed or unemployed during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

Participation Rate

Refers to the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Services-Producing Industries

The following industries are included within this category: Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, and Leasing; Transportation and Warehousing; Accommodation and Food Services; Other Services; Information, Culture, and Recreation; Business, Building, and Other Support Services; Public Administration; Health Care and Social Assistance; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Trades (retail and wholesale); and Educational Services.

Working-Age Population

People 15 years of age and over except people living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Unemployed People

People who, during the reference week (Sunday to Saturday), were without paid work or without self-employment work, were available for work and either:

1. had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
2. were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
3. had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the reference week (Sunday to Saturday).

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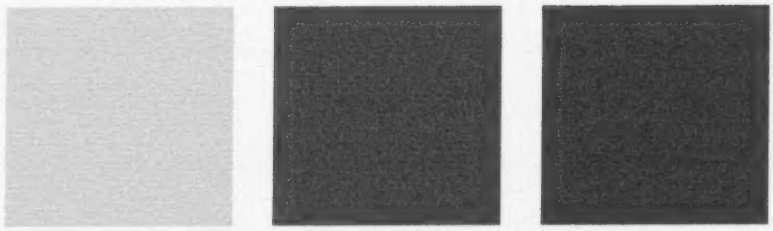

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